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Supplementary Information for the manuscript

γ radiation-induced damage of nucleic acid bases, calf thymus DNA and DNA within MCF-7 breast cancer cells by $[Cu_2(OAc)_4(tnz)_2]$: A potential radiosensitizer

by

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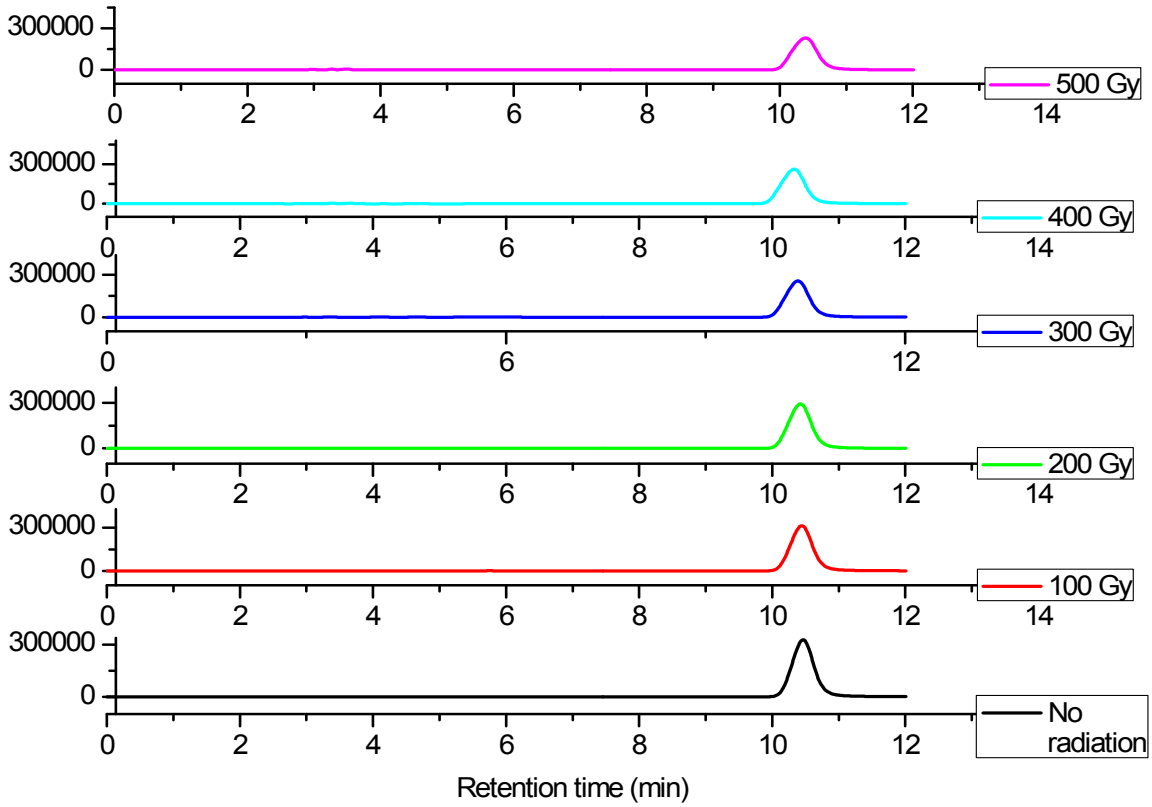

Fig. 1S. HPLC chromatogram of thymine at 254 nm following irradiation at different dose. 1×10^{-3} mol dm^{-3} thymine solution was irradiated in the presence of 1×10^{-4} mol dm^{-3} $[Cu_2(OAc)_4(tnz)_2]$ in N_2O saturated medium at different doses.

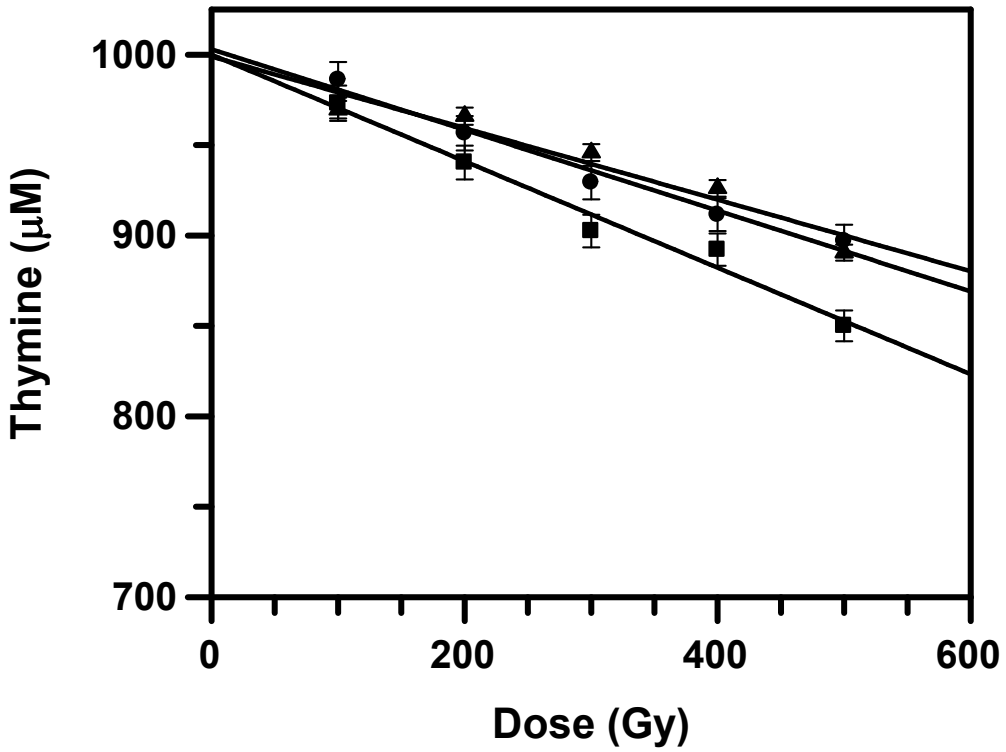

Fig. 2S. Decomposition of thymine in the absence (▲) and presence of additives: tnz (●) and $[Cu_2(OAc)_4(tnz)_2]$ (■) due to γ-irradiation in argon saturated medium.

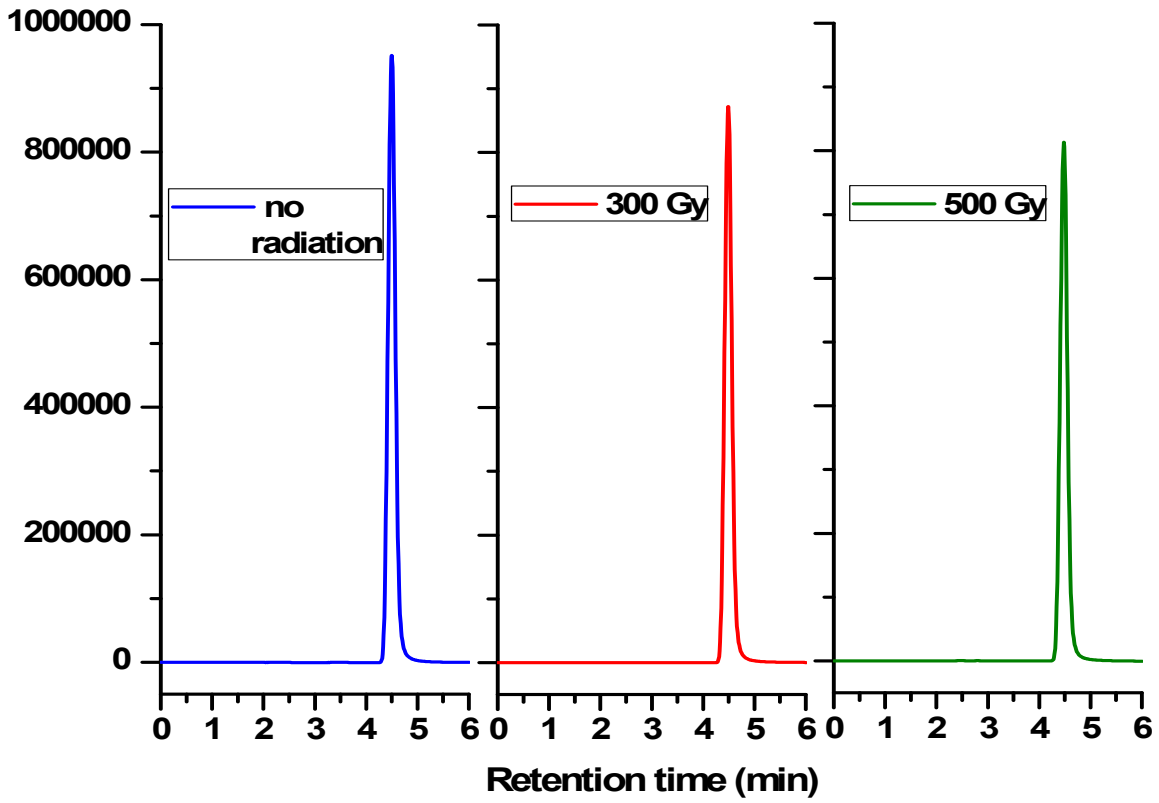

Fig. 3S. HPLC chromatogram of irradiated uracil solution (initially 1×10^{-3} mol dm^{-3}), irradiated in the presence of 1×10^{-4} mol dm^{-3} $[Cu_2(OAc)_4(tnz)_2]$ in an Argon saturated medium.

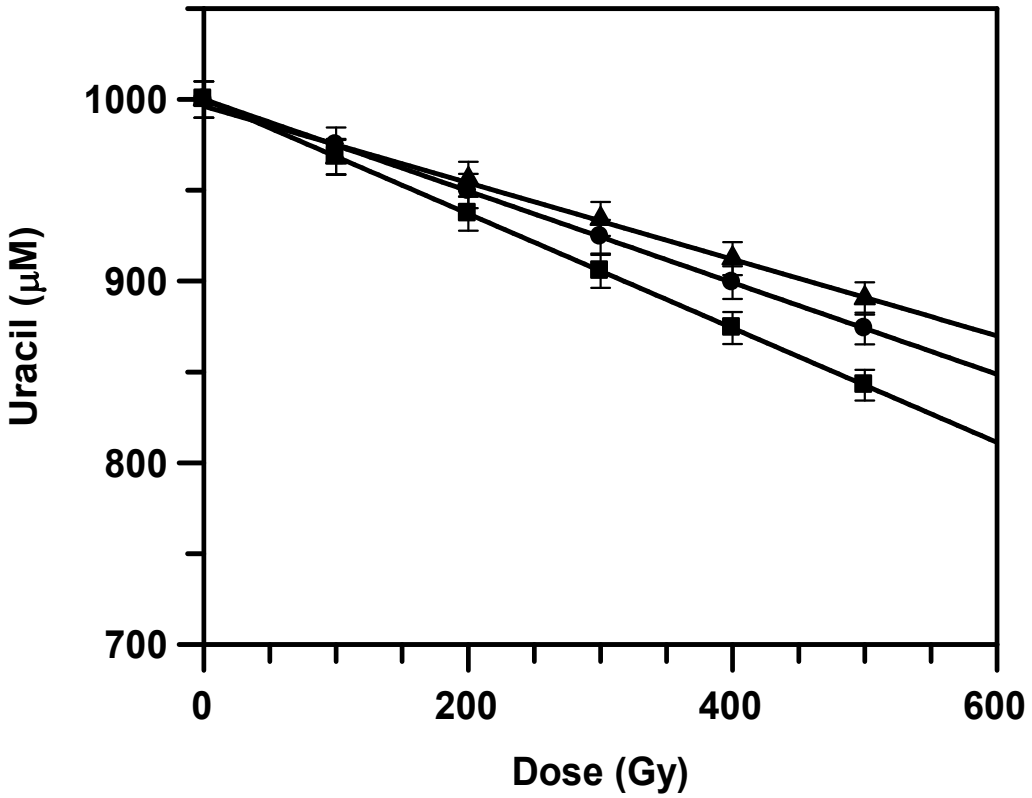

Fig. 4S. Decomposition of uracil in the absence (▲) and presence of additives: tnz (●) and $[Cu_2(OAc)_4(tnz)_2]$ (■) due to γ-irradiation in argon saturated medium.

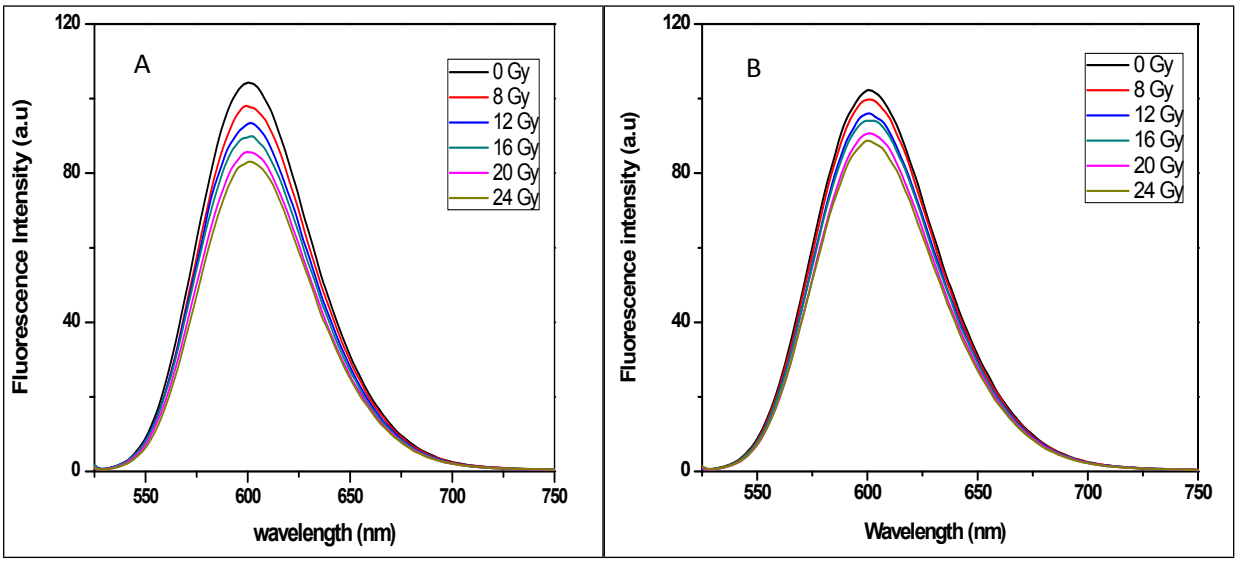

Fig.5S Fluorescence spectra of irradiated calf thymus DNA treated with EtBr. Irradiation was done at different dose in the presence of (A) $[Cu_2(OAc)_4(tnz)_2]$ and (B) tnz. [calf thymus DNA] = 100 μM, $[Cu_2(OAc)_4(tnz)_2]$ = [tnz] = 20 μM, EtBr = 1000 μM.